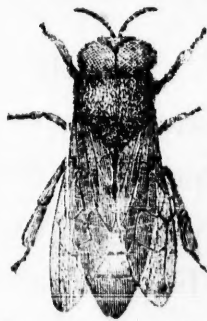


**E. L. GOOLD & CO.,**  
**ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLY,**  
**Brantford, Ont.**



# IMPORTANT.

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Kiln-dried Lumber does not shrink or check.  
We kiln-dry ours.

Ours is the most convenient hive made. Awarded two first prizes, 1883 and five first prizes, 1884.

Our half-story is the most convenient section crate ever invented. Won the only first prize offered 1884. (To secure our right we have a patent.)

The "One Piece" Sections far excell allo thers. Awarded two first prizes, 1884.

Our Smoker is the most durable, convenient, and satisfactory smoker made. First prize, 1884.

Our New Honey Knife is light, strong, and of best steel.

Our New Perforated Metal is far superior to that hitherto used,

Early orders always give the best satisfaction and are most profitable to our customers. The three per cent. discount is only a small part of the profit you gain by placing your orders before the first of February.

ONTARIO  
BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLY,  
BRANTFORD.

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E. L. GOOLD & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

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G. B. JONES, MANAGING APIARIST.

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Circular and Price List,  
FOR 1885.

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AWARDED FIVE PRIZES AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO,  
1883 ; THREE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AT PROVINCIAL  
EXHIBITION, GUELPH, 1883.

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BRANTFORD :

Printed at the office of Patrick Ryan, Book and Job Printer, Market Street.

1884.

# SOME OF OUR PRIZES

FOR 1884.

## TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION—

Hive for Comb Honey.....	First
Half Story Super.....	First
Section Frame.....	First
Glasses for Honey.....	First

## LONDON EXHIBITION—

Hive for Comb Honey.....	First
Hive for Extracted Honey.....	First
Hive for all purposes.....	First
Smoker.....	First
Honey Knife.....	First
Bee Feeder.....	First
Onepiece Sections.....	First
One Pound Sections.....	First
Display of Apiarian Supplies.....	First

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# Ontario Beekeeper's Supply.

CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

FOR 1885.

## To the Beekeepers of Canada.

We distribute this circular among you with expectations of a ready response on your part, and an extensive business on ours. The way our Catalogues for the past season were sought, and the number of orders received and satisfactorily filled; the many prizes we were awarded at the exhibitions; the splendid results obtained by the use of our hives, together with the excellent prospects of a large demand for our goods, gives us confidence that our customers will be pleased to receive this circular. At the same time we find an especial pleasure in presenting it, and while we thank our numerous patrons of last season and promise them even better satisfaction in the future, we invite those who have not yet favored us to give us a trial. To all who have been in the habit of making their own hives we suggest that they will not only find it cheaper in the end to buy from us, but will get a better hive.

We do not boast low prices and cheap goods. Our prices must pay for our work, and to the superiority of this work we call attention. Instead of keeping in stock an endless variety of different qualities and makes of the same article, we handle only that which we consider the most serviceable and practically the best for the money, and these goods are in each case richly worth the price advertised. If, however, these prices be compared with those of other dealers, they will be admitted equally low.



Our lumber is all carefully selected, the best being used for the outside work, while poorer quality is just as suitable for bottom boards, stands, etc., and comes much cheaper; in this way we are able to get our hives down to such a low figure. **No large or loose knots or shakes will be sent out.** In connection with our new factory we have a first class dry kiln, built upon the newest and most improved principals, which does its work to the fullest satisfaction. This is an **important point**, and we would call special attention to the fact that all our lumber is **carefully kiln dried** before it is planed or cut up, and is, therefore, freed from all liability to shrink. As this system is the only means of properly drying lumber, and as hives especially require to be just right, beekeepers should consider carefully the advantages we have in our kiln for the work we are doing. **Kiln dried lumber does not shrink or check.**

Our work is done as carefully as machinery will do it. The pieces are cut as nearly as possible to the right size, so that the joiner may have no unnecessary edge tool work. All woodwork sent out in the flat is shipped as it leaves the shop without further finish, but when made up is carefully fitted and finished whether painted or not. We paint our hives to coats, French gray in two shades. This is durable, because all lead; and we know of no prettier color, or one which though bright will be less liable to show the dirt.

We advocate the **Improved Longstroth** frame and consider it superior to any other, and make a specialty of goods adapted to it. In such articles our stock will be complete, and we will be prepared to fill all orders in this line without delay.

OUR FACTORY is a three story brick building, 40x75 feet. Our engine is 35 horse power. We can cut 100 hives per day. Our tin shop alone measures 30x40 feet, and is replete with all necessary machinery for our work.

### To Our Patrons.

It will be greatly to your interest as well as to ours, that you order your goods some time before you require to use them. It will give us time to get everything ready and in nice shape, and you time to arrange everything without that disagreeable and money losing rush consequent upon a delayed order. We lay special emphasis on this principle in case of goods ordered in

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the flat, as it often takes more time than you imagine to join a number of hives, and in the spring you are liable to be called away from them to other work now and then. In fact the right time to commence nailing and painting is in early winter. To further induce an early order **we offer a discount of 3 per cent.** from the total value of all goods to be shipped before the 1st of February. Orders coming in late often have to wait till several others have been filled, and disappointment is the usual result. As the full payment is not expected until the goods are to be shipped, a customer is not out of his money by ordering early, and has the satisfaction of knowing that all will be ready when wanted.

When ordered in the flat, one or more hives should be made up (say one for each five) to serve as a case to hold the small stuff, for if we supply a case we must charge for it. A made up sample also should accompany the first lot of any article, so that you can see just how to join the rest.

In your order for hives please use the number of the arrangement.

### **Terms, Strictly Cash.**

 We will book no order, unless accompanied by one-quarter payment for goods. Each customer will be notified when the goods are ready for shipment, and on receipt of the balance, we will forward immediately.

Money may be sent by P. O. Money Order, draft, or registered letter addressed to

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,

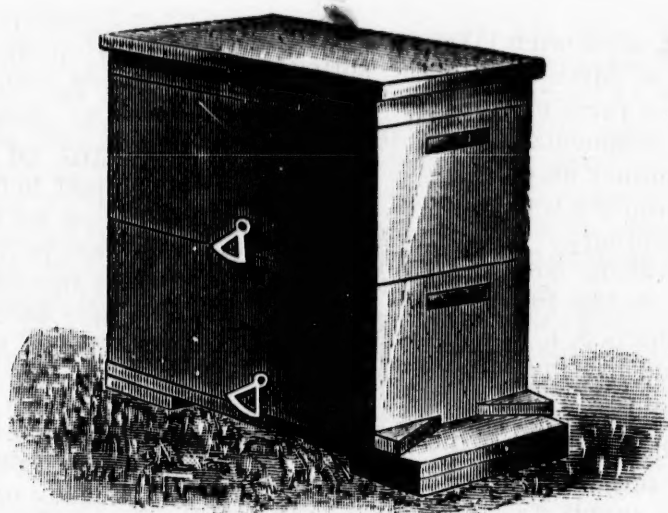
P. O. Box 35,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

The receipt of which will be acknowledged by return mail. If by any mistake we fail in this, please write for explanation.

Please write very plainly your **name** and **address**. If your post office has one name and your express and freight offices another, state so distinctly and say whether we are to ship by freight or express.

Each order is booked and filled in its own turn. In the event of several coming in by one mail, those for our own style of goods shall be first attended to, commencing at the largest.



## THE BLACKBURNE HIVE

(FIVE FIRST PRIZES.)

Combines the best points of the leading shallow frame hives. It is arranged for the **Improved Langstroth Frame**, and the **Simplicity** ( $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ ) **Sections**. The hive consists simply of a **brood chamber** and **surplus department**. The former contains eight frames, the latter may be arranged for section or extracted honey, and may be made up of a number of full or half stories which may be placed upon the brood chamber or upon each other, and may be tiered up as high as required. The size of the entrance is controlled by a pair of triangular sliding blocks. The bottom board is free; but held to its place by a pair of "Van Deusen" hive clamps, so that it may be removed in an instant for manipulation, and when in its place is as firm as ever required. It may be nailed solid if preferred so. The upper edge of the body, or brood chamber, is bevelled upward and inward to receive the super whose lower edge is bevelled downward and outward. This arrangement is proof against the penetration of rain at the joint. It also does away with the awkwardness of having the super overlap the body. The upper edge of the super is shaped like that of the body, so that several may be tiered up in summer to make room for the honey harvest, and in winter to contain combs, &c., for a safe keeping from mice and weather, and afford

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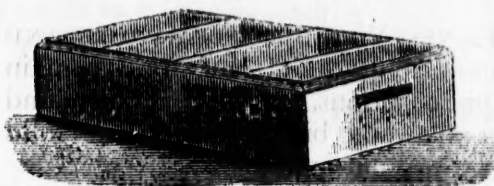
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an excellent chamber for fumigation. The cap is sufficiently high to enclose a cushion and has the lower edges of its rim shaped like the upper edges of the super, and so may be placed upon either a super or body as desired. Being flat, this cover forms a convenient table in the apiary, and takes but little storage room in winter. The pieces of the stories are all rebated together. The stories are clamped together as are the bottom and body, so that all can be carried by the handles of any of the parts. A handle is cut into each end of every story.



*Fig. 1. FIRST PRIZE.*

For extracted honey alone a full upper story is used containing eight brood frames. Section honey may also be raised in this by means of the old fashioned section frames (see Fig. 2). The best way of storing

section honey, when straight and even surfaces are not an absolute necessity, is in the half story arrangement on the tiering up plan, and for this purpose half stories are provided (see Fig. 1) which hold four lots of seven  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$  sections, and others which hold three lots of seven  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$  sections. With these separators cannot be used and so they are intended for narrower sections than those used in the section frames with separators. Each lot of sections is independent of the other and separated from it by a thin partition which also supports it nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch above the frames or sections below, and which may be removed, thus leaving the half story open for fall feeding, and for a cushion in winter and spring.

These half stories have the same rebate to hold the frames as have the full stories and bodies, and two half stories together will form a full story for extracted or section honey in frames. This is the best arrangement of our hive—**No. 1.**

For convenience, simplicity, strength and durability, combined with lightness and neatness, this hive is undoubtedly unsurpassed. It is also the cheapest two-story hive manufactured in Canada. *See our list of prizes on page 2.*

In the following prices we give that of the different parts so that if a half story be wished instead of a full one, there will be no difficulty in determining the actual amount of this or any arrangement.

A change may also be made in the thickness of the sections. If ordered we will replace the  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch sections by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch,  $1\frac{13}{16}$  or  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inch ones. The  $1\frac{13}{16}$  inch ones are the size used with separators, and in the half story will require a little wedging; the others fit evenly.

We will not sell less than five hives in the flat.

### Made Up with Frames Complete.

**No. 1. FOR SECTION HONEY WITHOUT SEPARATORS, AND EXTRACTED HONEY.**—Cap contains one quilt; half stories contain eight all wood brood frames, six partitions, and fifty-six one pound sections; body contains eight all wood brood frames, one solid division brood; with bottom go two entrance blocks.

From 1 to 5 at one time, each.....	\$2 90
From 6 to 10 at one time, each.....	2 80
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	2 70
From 21 up at one time, each.....	2 60
If painted, add for each hive, per coat.....	20

**No. 2. FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.**—Cap contains one quilt; upper story contains eight all wood brood frames; body contains eight all wood brood frames, and one solid division brood. With the bottom go two entrance blocks.

From 1 to 5 at one time, each.....	\$1 85
From 6 to 10 at one time, each.....	1 75
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	1 65
From 21 up at one time, each.....	1 60
If painted, add for each hive, per coat.....	20

**No. 3. FOR SECTION HONEY—WITH SEPARATORS.**—Cap contains one quilt; upper story contains six all wood section frames each having eight one pound sections, and five of them having two tin separators each; body contains eight all wood brood frames and one solid division brood; with bottom go two entrance blocks.

From 1 to 5 at one time, each.....	\$2 50
From 6 to 10 at one time, each.....	2 40
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	2 30
From 21 up at one time, each.....	2 20
If painted, add for each hive, per coat.....	20

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**No. 4. FOR SECTION HONEY—WITHOUT SEPARATORS.**—Cap contains one quilt; half story contains either 21 two pound, or 28 one pound sections, as ordered; body contains eight all wood brood frames and one solid division brood; with bottom go two entrance blocks.

From 1 to 5 at one time, each.....	\$2 00
From 6 to 10 at one time, each.....	1 95
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	1 90
From 21 up at one time, each.....	1 85
If painted, add for each hive, per coat.....	20

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### In The Flat.

FOR ANY PURPOSE, WITHOUT FRAMES, NAILS OR SCREWS.---  
Material consists of bottom and blocks; body with tin rebats and clamps, super (either full or half story as ordered) with tins and clamps, and cover with quilt.

...\$2 90  
... 2 80  
... 2 70  
... 2 60  
... 20

From 5 to 10 at one time, each.....	\$1 00
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	95
From 21 to 30 at one time, each.....	90
From 31 to any number at one time, each.....	85
Nails and screws for the above will be supplied at, per hive.....	10

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FOR EACH ARRANGEMENT COMPLETE WITH NAILS AND SCREWS.

#### No. 1.—

...\$1 85  
... 1 75  
... 1 65  
... 1 60  
... 20

From 5 to 10 at one time, each.....	\$2 10
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	2 05
From 21 to any number at one time, each.....	2 00

#### No. 2.—

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From 5 to 10 at one time, each.....	\$1 35
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	1 25
From 21 to any number at one time, each.....	1 20

#### Mo. 3.—

\$2 50  
2 40  
2 30  
2 20  
20

From 5 to 10 at one time, each.....	\$1 90
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	1 85
From 21 to any number at one time, each.....	1 80

#### No. 4.—

From 5 to 10 at one time, each.....	\$1 55
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	1 50
From 21 to any number at one time, each.....	1 45

## Extra Stories or Half Stories.

### JOINED AND PAINTED.

From 1 to 5 at one time, each.....	\$ 60
From 6 to 10 at one time, each.....	55
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	50
From 21 up at one time, each.....	45

### JOINED.

From 1 to 5 at one time, each.....	\$ 55
From 6 to 10 at one time, each.....	50
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	45
From 21 up at one time, each.....	40

### IN THE FLAT.

From 5 to 10 at one time, each.....	\$ 45
From 11 to 20 at one time, each.....	40
From 21 up at one time, each.....	35

## Frames.

We keep in stock only the improved Langstroth frame, and consider it by far the best and most practical as well as most paying for all purposes. Its shallowness gives great ease of manipulation. Read carefully our hints on its superiority. These frames are made from nice straight grained pine, are dressed on the outside to prevent as far as possible the glueing by the bees, and the building of comb between the two stories; their appearance is also in their favor. All the joints are so fitted that no nails are needed to hold them in their place, except in the case of an occasional loose one, or when intended to hold transferred combs. All we send out ready made have the ends dipped in glue before being driven together. The glue need not be very hot nor very thick.

The **Brood** Frames measure  $17\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$  inches **outside**. Of these the top bars are  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick and extend  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch beyond the ends. The thickness of the end and bottom bars is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

The **Section** frames (sometimes called "wide" or "broad") measure the same as the brood in length and depth, but are wider that they may hold the section boxes. The top bars are  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. across, while the ends are  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide. They just hold 8 simplicity one pound sections, and in such a way that when the

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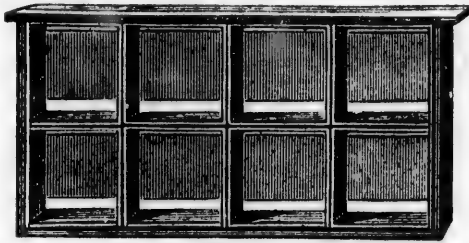
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ends of the frames are placed close together in the hive there is sufficient space between the sections to admit the working bees, but two little for the queen.



*Fig. 2.*

Fig. 2. represents one of these frames filled with sections and with tin separators on. These separators are used to ensure even surfaces, and where such surfaces are indispensable, separators are necessary. The frames are intended to be hung in the upper

story of a strong colony, or may be put at the side of the brood chamber of a weak one, with a perforated division board to exclude the queen.

#### BROOD.

Made up, per dozen.....	\$ 30
Made up, per hundred.....	2 00
In flat, per dozen.....	20
In the flat, per hundred.....	1 50

#### SECTION.

Made up, per dozen, with separators.....	\$1 00
Made up, per dozen, without separators.....	50
In the flat, per hundred, with separators.....	7 00
In the flat, per hundred, without separators.....	3 00

### Division Boards.

**SOLID.**—These are used to contract the size of any department, are made of three pieces of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch lumber, framed at each end by a  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch square post, and have a top bar like a frame.

**PERFORATED.**—A sheet of perforated queen metal, of the proper size, set into a comfortably fitting tin frame, serves to exclude the queen from any portion of the hive beyond it. The workers may pass freely through the holes, which are two small to admit the queen.

#### SOLID.

Solid, in the flat, each.....	\$ 8
Solid, in the flat, per dozen.....	90
Solid, in the flat, per hundred.....	7 00
Made up, each.....	10
Made up, per dozen.....	1 15
Made up, per hundred.....	8 50



## PERFORATED.

Perforated, made up, each.....	\$ 25
Perforated, made up, per dozen .....	2 75
Perforated, made up, per hundred.....	22 00

**Honey Boards.**

The only honey board for our hive is one made of perforated queen metal, to be placed upon the brood frames to exclude the queen from the upper story if she shows a tendency to go there. It also prevents the bees building comb between the super and body.

In a tin frame, each.....	\$ 30
In a tin frame, per dozen.....	3 50
In a tin frame, per hundred.....	25 00

**Quilts.**

These are better than the close wooden honey boards, because they allow the moisture to escape, while they retain the heat and are more easily removed.

Cotton duck hemmed all round, made up, each.....	\$ 10
Cotton duck hemmed all round, made up per hundred.....	9 00
The Cotton by the yard.....	20

**Sections.**

## TWO FIRST PRIZES.

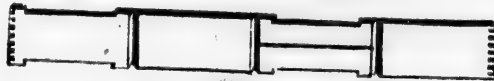


Fig. 3.

Our specialty this year is the famous "all-in-one-piece-section," which we can manufacture from  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$  up to  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 2$  inches. This is the cheapest and best section made, on account of the speed and ease with which it may be folded and its superior strength after it is joined. To put together it is only necessary to wet the joints with water (warm the best) and fold up, beginning at one end, and then drive the dovetails together with a light mallet. They are put up in boxes holding 500 each, and the whole 500 may be wet in a moment by pouring a stream over them as they lie on their edges in the box. We recommend this style as far beyond dovetailed ones. We make some with the square and some with the "V" joint. In ordering, say which is preferred. See cut Fig. 3

Either style, one pound, per hundred (box extra).....	\$ 65
Either style, box of five hundred.....	3 25
In boxes of five hundred per thousand.....	6 25
For two pound sections, either style, add to above prices, per hundred..	10

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## Smokers.

FIRST PRIZE.



(No. 1.)

Fig. 4.

(No. 2.)

## "Blackburne."

The "Blackburne" is an improvement upon any we have seen. The spring is placed on the outside, and therefore it is not necessary to tear open a bellows to repair a weak or broken spring. This is so arranged that it cannot get out of order, being simply a piece of steel wire curled. The bellows are fire proof, and so constructed as to give the greatest possible draft with the least motion. The tube is made of heavier tin than is generally used, and the cone is made in two pieces and overlaps the lower portion  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, and thus gives a strong, easily adjusted and tight joint. These are gotten up in two sizes and three styles in each size. The quality is all the same, the difference is in the finish.

No. 1.—3 inches x 8 inches barrel, fancy.....	\$1 65
No. 1.—3 inches x 8 inches barrel, finished.....	1 50
No. 1.—3 inches x 8 inches barrel, plain.....	1 25
No. 2.—2½ inches x 7 inches barrel, fancy.....	1 40
No. 2.—2½ inches x 7 inches barrel, finished.....	1 25
No. 2.—2½ inches x 7 inches barrel, plain.....	1 00
If three be taken at one time by same person deduct from the No. 1, each.....	15
From the No. 2, each.....	10

## Honey Knives.



"BLACKBURNE."

As will be seen by the cut, this knife is bevelled from the centre of the back to the edges. The face is flat. It is made especially for ourselves by a large cutlery firm in England. Is of the best steel and well finished, and will take a very keen edge. It is light as well as strong. We consider it the very best knife made.

The long bevel at the back causes the knife to be held at such an angle when used, that the cappings fall clean off the comb.

Ebony handle and fine finish.....	\$1 25
Three at one time, each.....	1 00

"D. A. JONES."

This is wider, thicker, and therefore heavier than our own, and the same shape, but is a good knife and well adapted to heavy work.

Ebony handle and fine finish.....	\$1 50
Plain finish.....	1 00



"NOVICE."

This has a pliable blade of the very best steel and is excellent for uncapping combs whose surfaces are uneven. It is made for and recommended by Mr. A. I. Root and beautifully finished. We consider it too light for general use.

Each.....	\$ 90
Three at one time, each.....	85

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# Honey Extractor.

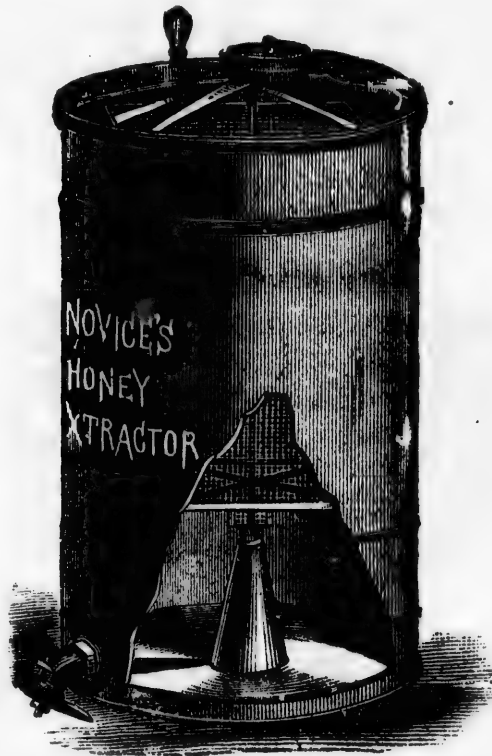


Fig. 5.

No beekeeper with four or more colonies can afford to be without an extractor. By its use the amount of honey produced may be doubled, and that of the finest quality. It is also of great value in spring building, and for winter preparation of the bees, even when comb honey is the sole production.

"BLACKBURNE."—This is much the same as the "Novice" shown in the above cut, but is stronger. The great improvement over all other Canadian Made Extractors consists in the reel being so arranged that four frames can be swung at once, and that each may be reversed without removal from the reel. It will be seen at a glance how much time is saved while working this machine. We also make a reel which will hold only two frames at a time, but which may be reversed in the same way. For the small Beekeepers, or those who have but little extracting to do, we prefer

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this machine to any. There are now a great many in use giving good satisfaction.

For speedy and extensive work, we are about to get up an Extractor that will eclipse anything yet produced. It will hold four combs at a time and reverse them all automatically. We will be prepared to quote prices shortly. Before buying, please write for particulars.

Blackburne for four frames .....	\$9 00
Blackburne for two frames .....	8 00

### Comb Basket.

For holding pieces of comb and sections from which the honey is being extracted. It is especially useful in transferring. Put the pieces into the basket, place this into the extractor as an ordinary frame and extract. We make them in two sizes; a large one for sections as well as the pieces of comb, and a smaller one for the comb only.

Large Size .....	\$1 00
Small Size .....	80

### Wax Extractor.

This is a valuable implement to the beekeeper. By it old and mouldy combs may be rendered so as to yield the purest wax, free from dirt.

Our New Machine is unequalled for speed, economy, and thorough work. It requires less fuel to work it, and will get up steam in quarter the time and extract the wax in about half. It is constructed upon an entirely new principle. There is never more than half an inch of water at a time to be boiled and this is constantly supplied from its own reservoir. It is no trouble to see when more water is required, and the adding of it does not chill the steam or check the boiling. The wax can escape from the whole surface of the cage which is perforated below as well as at the sides. It is only necessary to test it side by side with any other to prove its merit. Awarded Two Prizes.

**DIRECTIONS;**—Fill the lower pan or reservoir with water, then the cage with the material to be rendered. Let it stand five minutes for the water to settle upon the true bottom, and then place the machine upon the fire. Put the extra link upon the



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spout, and keep the cover on and the reservoir supplied with water. Let the wax run into a little warm water in a vessel, whose inner sides have been greased to prevent the wax adhering to them. Be careful to keep those four little holes in the false bottom of the reservoir open.

Each .....\$3 50  
Two at one time, each ..... 3 25

### Comb Foundation.

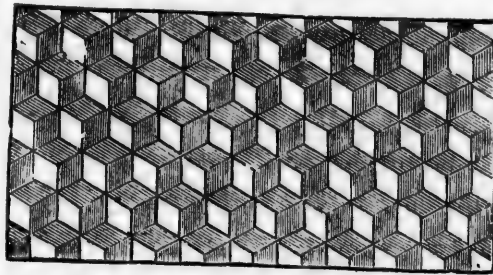


Fig. 6.

This has now become an essential to success. It saves time, labor and honey to the bees, and is the means of procuring straight and even combs, and avoiding all superfluous drone brood.

We manufacture only the "Given" and "Pelham" styles; their superiority is apparent at a glance. The cell is hexagonal, and not round as in some. The base is thinner and the wall thicker and softer than in any other kind. We can make sheets any size, from 12 inches x 18, down. Brood chamber foundation should run from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 square feet to the pound, and section from 8 to 10.

Price same as for other makes, and will be given on application, as wax fluctuates in value.

By the sheet in the frame .....\$0 15  
By the sheet in one pound section box .....  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
By the sheet in two pound section box ..... 2  
Starters put in at  $\frac{2}{3}$  these prices.

WAX WORKING.—Anyone having good wax, may have it

worked into foundation by us, at the following prices—he paying transit charges :

Brood, under 20 pounds.....	\$0 12
Brood, over 20 pounds.....	10
Section, under 15 pounds.....	20
Section, over 15 pounds.....	18

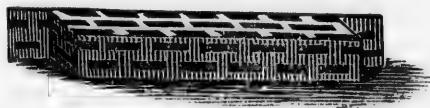
*When wax is sent us, the name of the owner should be marked on the outside of the package to avoid confusion.*

### Bee Veils.

These are manufactured of silk of different qualities. Each has a rubber which draws the top together ; it is placed over the hat and drawn down until the rubber is just above the band. The rim of any ordinary hat will keep the veil at a proper distance from the face. The first prize ones were green. We have them if preferred to the black.

Made of silk Brussels net, black or green.....	\$0 50
Made of Cotton net, black.....	35

### Bee Guards.



*Fig. 7.*

D. A. Jones' Bee Guard is a peculiar device, placed at the entrance of the hive to prevent drones from flying and queens from swarming, at the same time allowing workers to pass in and out as usual. Every beekeeper should have a supply.

For any hive (postage extra).....	\$0 10
For any hive, per dozen.....	1 10
For any hive, per hundred.....	8 50

### Alley's Queen Trap.

This is one of the most useful little implements we offer. Place it over the entrance of any hive from which you expect a

first swarm. When the swarm issues the queen will be caught and so there is no fear of the swarm leaving. If you are away at the time the bees will come back to their hive; when you find the queen in the trap you will know what has occurred. Let her run into the hive and be ready next day and when they come out, put your queen into the new hive and the bees after her. It is essentially an automatic swarm indicator and saver.

It is also a drone trap. If for any purpose you wish to catch some drones from a colony, place the trap over the entrance of their hive in the morning and at night they will be found in it. It does not retard the workers at all.

Each.....	\$ 0 50
Per dozen.....	5 50
Per hundred.....	40 00

### Drone Excluders.

This is placed at the entrance; allows the drones to pass out but will not admit them. They will be found clustered about the door at night- It offers no obstruction to the workers.

Each.....	\$ 0 25
Per dozen.....	2 75
Per hundred.....	20 00

### Perforated Metal.

This is a great acquisition to the apiary. It serves many valuable and important purposes, such as preventing swarming, preventing drones from flying (by the use of the bee guard), procuring surplus honey in the lower story of the hive, (by using the perforated metal division boards,) and confining the queen below (by use of the honey board.)

We have a new style which is far superior to what has hitherto been used. The ends of slots are semi-circular instead of square and so less liable to injure the bee's legs and wings.

Per square foot.....	\$ 0 13
Per hundred square feet.....	10 00

## Queen Cages.

We manufacture all the latest and most improved Queen Cages, always keeping in view cheapness, simplicity of introducing and safety of carriage.

Price per dozen.....	\$ 1 30	to	\$ 1 50
Price per hundred.....	10 00	to	14 00

## Introducing Cages.

These are made of tinned wire cloth in a metal frame, and sufficiently large to contain a full-sized card with bees, brood and honey. To introduce a queen or double colonies, or when a queen for any reason must be put among strange bees, such a card as above with the queen may be enclosed in a cage, and she is out of danger, and able to go on laying, having bees sufficient to care for her and brood. When liberated she goes on as before, not having been debarred from laying as when caged in the usual manner. With order, the size of the frame should be given.

Price according to size.

Langstroth, Richardson or D. A. Jones' frame, each.....	\$ 1 00
Langstroth, Richardson or D. A. Jones' frame, per dozen.....	11 00

## Queen Nurseries.

A queen nursery consists of a number of cages contained in a suitable frame, whose outside dimensions are the same as those of the brood frame. It is necessary for successful nursing of young queens, prior to their fertilization; and also of great convenience in holding queens ready for immediate sale, since the same cages do for shipping.

For Langstroth's frame, 24 cages.....	\$2 50
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## Bee Feeders.

PERFORATED.

A good feeder is a jam fruit jar, with perforated tin cover. Have one rubber on jar, and put one on the flange or feeder. After you fill the jar with syrup or honey, put on the tin cover;

put on the screw cap tight. Invert the jar over the cluster or behind division board.

Perforated covers, each.....	\$0 8
Perforated covers, by mail.....	9
Perforated covers, per dozen.....	75
Perforated covers, per dozen by mail.....	85

"SIMPLICITY."

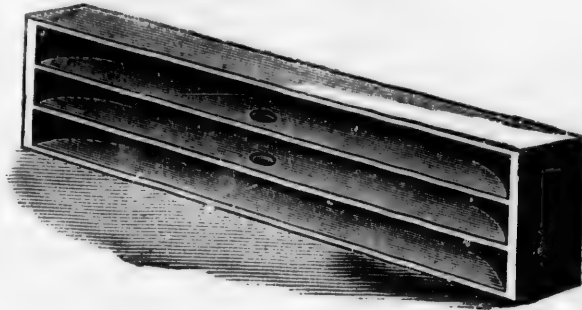


Fig. 8.

This is simply a little trough with two longitudinal partitions, which divide it into three spaces, of such size that the bees can conveniently crawl down to the syrup without falling in. Is excellent for inside feeding, or outside after dusk, but may not safely be used during the day in robbing season.

Simplicity, each.....	\$0 6
Simplicity, per dozen.....	60
Simplicity, per hundred.....	4 50

"SHUCKS."



Fig. 9.

"Shucks" is like a "Simplicity" encased, and may be placed at the entrance of the hive any time in the day without danger from robbers; feeds much or little, as may be desired. Feed can



only be reached by the bees from the inside of the hive. It may be filled while the bees are feeding.

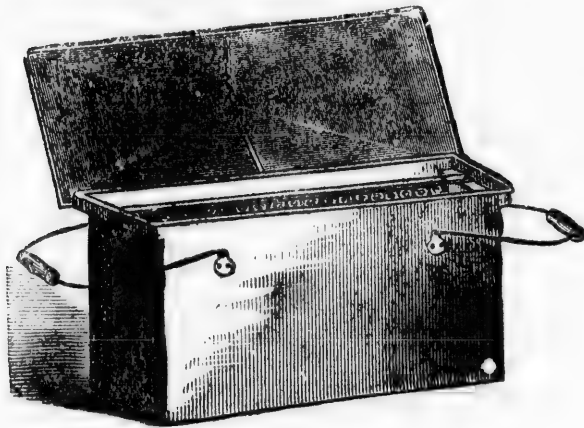
Shucks, by express, each .....	\$ 0 25
Shucks, by mail, each .....	30
Shucks, by express, per dozen .....	2 50
Shucks, by express or freight, per hundred .....	19 00

### Bee Candy.

As it is often necessary to feed bees in winter, and a liquid feed is liable to cause dysentery ; we keep in stock a pure candy made of granulated sugar for the purpose. It is soft and porous and in the shape of sticks eight inches long and about one inch thick to be placed upon the top bars of the frames, over the cluster. With this bees can be fed at any time without disturbance. A little candy early in March stimulates breeding without injury ; and prevents that dangerous restlessness often noticed after brood raising has commenced. Price liable to change with that of sugar.

At present, per single lb. ....	\$0 15
Over fifty lbs. at one time .....	12

### Comb Buckets.



*Fig. 10.*

These are made to contain six frames, and are of great service in carrying combs, to and from the hives, while extracting. One bucket will save its cost in once going over a yard of 50 colonies.

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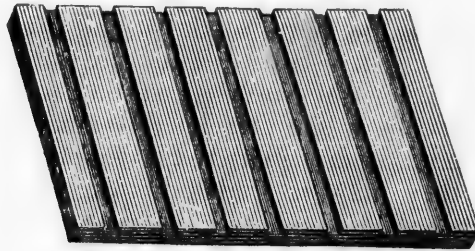
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The cut represents Mr. A. I. Root's style. We also have Mr. J. B. Hall's design and consider it well worth the extra money.

A. I. Root's, for the Langstroth frame, each .....\$1 50  
 J. B. Hall's, for the Langstroth frame, each ..... 2 00

### Transferring Board and Sticks.



*Fig. 11.*



*Fig. 12.*

The board holds the comb while being cut and fitted and allows of the one stick being placed beneath it in the grooves in board while the other lies upon it. These sticks are then wired at their free end, and hold the comb enclosed in its new frame into its place securely—as many as are needed may be used. The sticks are done up in bundles of twenty-five pairs for the Langstroth frame.

Transferring board, each .....\$0 25  
 Transferring sticks, per lot ..... 40  
 Transferring sticks, per dozen lots ..... 4 50

### Comb Hangers.



*Fig. 13.*

While working at a colony, one or two of the above hangers may be attached to the sides of the hive, and the cards hung on them while being handled, without injury or needlessly disturbing

the bees. A comb thus suspended is in a convenient position for cutting out or inserting queen cells.

Made of folded tin, each ..... \$0 30  
 Made of folded tin, per dozen ..... 3 50

### Bee Tents.

These are small folding tents, made of musquito bar spread upon a frame of light pine strips. They are of great value in manipulating bees during the robbing season; for a colony protected by one is free from the attacks of its neighbors, and the operator has sufficient room within to do his work comfortably. When not in use they may be folded up like an umbrella and put out of the way. We would strongly recommend every beekeeper to have one.

Complete, according to size ..... \$1 50 to \$2 00

### Fountain Pumps.

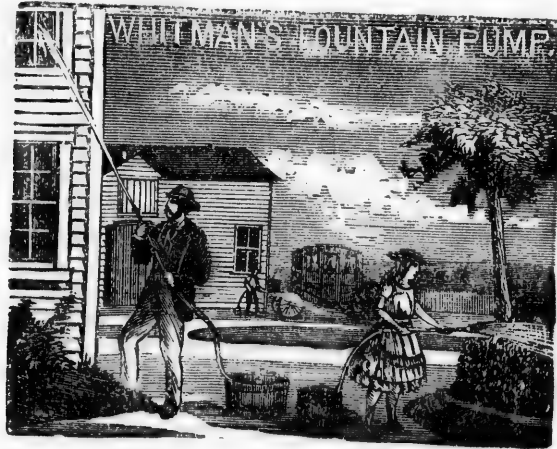


Fig. 14.

This is a grand little machine in an apiary, as a swarm arrester. Often the most successful beekeepers lose a swarm which might be saved by its use. It is worked by a back and forth motion of the hand; so light that any child can use; it and may be worked while running with a pail of water on one's arm.

With rubber tube nozzle and rose, complete, each ..... \$5 00

Fig. 1

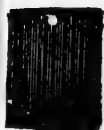
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## Registering Slates.



These slates are very convenient for keeping a record of each colony during the entire season. Size 3x4 inches, with a hole in the centre of the top for hanging them on the hive by a nail.

*Fig. 15.*

Per dozen, by freight or express.....	\$0 40
Per fifty, by freight or express.....	1 50
Per hundred by freight or express.....	2 50

## Hive Joiners Tools.

Magnetized Tack hammer.....	\$0 25
Medium heavy nail hammer.....	60
Iron block plane, for finishing.....	1 00

## Wire Nails.

These are undoubtedly the best nails for joining hives. We can supply them done up in pound packages. If an order for goods in the flat include the nails, we will send as nearly as we can the right quantity, and what we consider the proper sizes.

$\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, wire No. 20, per pound.....	\$0 30
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, wire No. 19, per pound.....	25
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, wire No. 18, per pound.....	20
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, wire No. 18, per pound.....	15
$\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, wire No. 17, per pound.....	15
1 inch long, wire No. 17, per pound.....	10
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, wire No. 16, per pound.....	9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, wire No. 16, per pound.....	9
2 inch long, wire No. 15, per pound.....	9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, wire No. 12, per pound.....	9



## Shipping Crates.

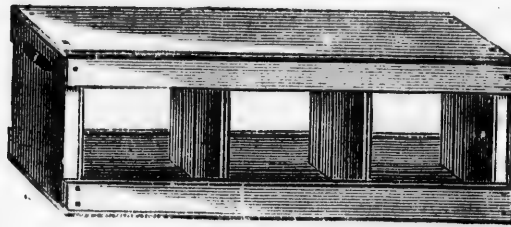


Fig. 16.

These are for comb honey, which can be shipped in them to any distance with safety. Convenient to dealer and attractive to customer. We make two styles, one like fig. 16 and the other glazed on one side only and presenting only two sections to the glass. State which is preferred and also the size of the sections you want them for.

Material for one crate, (glass included) holding 12 one-pound sections, each .....	\$0 25
Ten at one time, each .....	20
Twenty at one time, each .....	17
Fifty at one time, each .....	15
Same for 12 two-pound sections, each ; extra .....	10

## Honey Cans.

These are excellently adapted for putting up extracted honey in pleasing and saleable shape, and answer well for preserving fruit. These are self-sealers, and are so arranged that when the honey is granulated, it may be taken out without first being reliquified.

We also have the old screw top can which we can supply at one cent less each.

	Price per 100.	Per 1,000.
Holding 5 pounds .....	\$8 00	\$70 00
Holding 2½ pounds .....	6 50	50 00
Holding 1 pound .....	3 75	32 00
Holding ½ pound .....	3 25	28 00
Holding ¼ pound .....	1 75	12 50
Holding ⅛ pound .....	1 00	7 50

We will be ready with prices before required for the large and small square cans, boxed and plain, to hold from 15 to 60 pounds



and also some very strong and handsome butter keg cans to hold from 50 to 100 pounds. These last, we believe, will take the place of all other large packages. Please write for full descriptions and prices before buying.

### Honey Glasses.

Please note that we were awarded first prize at Toronto for our collection of these. We expect to improve upon this and have something especially nice in this line. Prices and particulars upon application.

### Labels.

These in great variety. Send 10 cents for sample. We give the price of those gotten up by D. A. Jones ; others on application. All prices marked on the sample.

	Price per 100.	Per 1,000.
.....\$0 25		
..... 20		
..... 17		
..... 15		
..... 10		
For 5 pound cans.....	\$1 10	\$9 50
For 2½ pound cans.....	75	5 50
For 1 pound cans.....	60	4 00
For ½ pound cans.....	40	2 00
For ¼ pound cans.....	40	2 00
For ⅛ pound cans.....	15	1 00
Labels for tops of tins.....	20	1 50
Printing names and address, first hundred.....	30	
Each subsequent hundred.....	15	1 00

### Wire Cloth.

Beekeepers require wire cloth for various purposes, such as making screens to cover hives of bees during shipment ; making boxes for shipping bees by the swarm or pound ; making cheap queen cages ; covering hive entrances and ventilators ; For straining honey and for covering honey room and house windows.

For covering windows we have a special style, which is ornamental. Instead of being painted plain green or drab it has landscape views painted on it by hand. When on the windows it looks like a beautiful picture and prevents outsiders seeing in while from the inside the view is unobstructed.

For straining honey we have a fine wire cloth, which instead of being painted is tinned, and so will not rust and there is no paint to come off and discolor the honey. It is also the best for

queen cages. For honey extractor we have a coarse tinned wire cloth.

For the other purposes the common painted wire cloth is good enough.

Landscape, 24 inches wide, per square foot .....	\$0 20
Landscape, 24 inches wide, per square yard .....	1 70
Tinned wire, fine mesh up to 72 inches wide, per square yard .....	60
Tinned wire cloth, for honey extractors, 30 inches wide, per square foot.	11
Tinned wire cloth, for honey extractors, 30 inches wide, per square yard	85
Common, painted, 18 to 42 inches wide per square yard .....	50

### Castings.

Van Deusen Hive Clamps, used on the Blackburne hive, all Japanned and ready for use, per dozen (6 pairs) .....	\$0 25
Per hundred (50 pairs) .....	1 75
Over five hundred, per hundred .....	1 50
Screws for these clamps, 3 to each clamp, per clamp .....	1
Novice Honey Extractor Castings, same as used on Blackburne Extractor, with handle and bolts complete and Japanned, per set.	1 50
Per half dozen sets, each .....	1 25
Honey extractor gates, each .....	50
Honey extractor gates, half dozen .....	2 40

### Seeds for Honey Plants.

We will have at the season a good collection of the most profitable seeds for general use. The following we will carry in stock, and, if the demand justify it, others also. We give the present prices, which are liable to change at any time.

Bokhara Clover .....	Per lb., 30c.	Per bush., \$16 00
Alsike Clover .....	Per lb., 25c.	Per bush., 10 00
Silver Hull Buckwheat .....	Per lb., 5c.	Per bush., 60
Large Russian Sunflower .....	Per oz., 5c.	Per lb., 25
Rape .....	Per oz., 2c.	Per lb., 10
Catnip .....	Per oz., 15c.	Per lb., 1 25
Motherwort .....	Per oz., 15c.	Per lb., 1 25
Simpson Honey Plant .....	Per oz., 25c.	Per lb., 2 50
Spider plant .....	Per oz., 15c.	Per lb., 1 25
Borage .....	Per oz., 15c.	Per lb., 1 50
Honey Pea .....	Per oz., 5c.	Per lb., 30
Seven top turnip .....	Per oz., 10c.	Per lb., 1 00

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# BOOKS.

"COOK'S MANUAL OF THE APIARY."—Written by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. It has reached its eighth edition, and has been constantly revised—the last revision containing much valuable matter not to be found in any other work. It should grace the library of every bee-keeper; it fills a long felt want, and is a book quite up to the times. The wonderful popularity of this work has secured for it a sale quite beyond the most sanguine expectations of the author. It deservedly takes first rank, by long odds, over any other work on *scientific* bee-culture.

In paper.....\$1 00  
In cloth.....1 25

"A B C IN BEE CULTURE."—Written by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, has also lately been revised, and contains many excellent points. It has a large sale, which it most assuredly merits, as the author spares no pains to keep it abreast of the times.

In paper.....\$1 00  
In cloth.....1 25

"LANGSTROTH ON THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE."

In cloth.....\$2 00

"BEES AND HONEY, OR THE SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE APIARY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT."—By Thomas G. Newman. New, brisk, concise, practical and fully up to the times—the first book for the amateur.

Cloth cover.....\$0 75  
Paper cover.....50

"EXTRACTED HONEY, HARVESTING, HANDLING AND MARKETING," by C. & C. Dadant.

In paper.....\$0 15

## Books—CONTINUED.

"QUIMBY'S NEW BEE-KEEPING,"—By L. C. Root. The author treats the subject of Bee-keeping so that it cannot fail to interest all. Its style is plain and forcible, making the reader realize that its author is master of the subject.

In cloth.....\$1 50

"PRACTICAL HINTS TO BEE-KEEPERS," by C. F. Muth.

In paper.....\$0 10

"DZIERZONE'S RATIONAL BEE-KEEPING."—The masterpiece of that greatest living authority, translated. No one can be an advanced apiarist without it.....\$2.00

"QUEEN REARING," by Henry Ally, from twenty-three year's experience—new.....\$1.00

"HONEY AS FOOD AND MEDICINE," by Thomas G. Newman—many valuable receipts.....\$0.05

"BLESSED BEES," by John Allan—A romance of bee-keeping; full of practical information and contagious enthusiasm.....\$0.75

"FOUL BROOD"—its origin, development and Cure—by A. R. Konkie.....\$0.25

"DZIERZONE THEORY.".....\$0.15

APIARY REGISTER.—For systematic work in an apiary this is indispensable. Arranged to keep track of everything that happens in the bee yard, and all of the important points in the character, age and history of the queens and bees. The larger one can be used for few colonies, and as they increase in numbers the book will contain them.

For 200 colonies.....\$1 50

For 100 colonies.....1 25

For 50 colonies.....1 00

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# JOURNALS.

No beekeeper can be successful without subscribing for one or more journals. We can supply the following:

**The American Bee Journal**—the oldest bee journal in America. Edited by T. G. Newman, Chicago.

Weekly, per annum.....\$2 00

**Gleanings in Bee Culture**.—Edited by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Semi-monthly, per annum.....\$1 00

**The British Bee Journal**.—Edited by Abbot Bros., Fairlawn, Southall, London.

Monthly, per annum.....Half a guinea

**The American Apiculturist**.—Edited by Silas M. Locke, Salem, Massachusetts.

Monthly, per annum.....\$1 00

**Canadian Farmer** and Organ of the Ontario Beekeeper's Association.

Weekly, per annum.....\$1 00

**Beeton World**.—Edited by D. A. Jones.

Weekly, per annum.....\$1 00

## Emerson Binders.

We can supply Emerson binders for the "American Bee Journal" for 1884 at, each, \$0.75; and for "Gleanings in Bee Culture" for 1884 at, each, \$0.75, and \$1.00.

## A FEW HINTS.

FROM MR. G. B. JONES, WHICH WILL BE OF PRACTICAL USE  
TO SOME OF OUR READERS.

### The Advantages of a Two-story Hive.

In a good colony the Queen seldom lays beyond a certain distance from the lower edge of the comb; above this and around the brood the bees naturally store their honey. In a single story hive it is necessary, in order to make room for both brood and honey, to have the combs from twelve to fourteen inches deep. A frame for such a comb is awkward to handle; for having to go so far before it is out of the hive or to its place, as the case may be, it is liable to pinch a bee or injure the queen, if in its way; either of which accidents will arouse a whole colony, and one or more stings bestowed upon the operator be the usual consequence. To extract it is necessary to brush the queen and all the bees from the comb, expose the brood to the heat of the sun, or chill of the outside air, put it into the extractor and displace it more or less by swinging out the honey. The whole colony is thus disturbed and for a time disorganized, and its work stopped, in some cases for hours—to say nothing of the consequences of the bees' anger. So small is the space afforded for the honey that it soon fills up, and to make way for the inflow the honey must be extracted before it is fully ripe, and if not artificially evaporated it invariably sours if kept long. With a single story hive it is difficult to procure section honey above the brood, for the bees have room for a large amount of their honey between the brood and the boxes, and when this space is filled out, they crowd down upon the queen in preference to working upward. If a frame of sections be placed among the brood it must be enclosed in perforated metal to exclude the queen, while at the same time it contracts the brood chamber. But, if this hive and all its frames be divided horizontally just above the brood, and the upper portion enlarged until the frames are the same size in each body (that they may be interchangeable) then is had an improved TWO STORY HIVE, with the following advantages:

- 1st. Ease of manipulation, the frames being shallow.

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2nd. All the surplus honey is frames by itself--the bees having sufficient about the brood for them. These frames may be put into the extractor, and, there being no larvæ to displace, may be swung with rapidity, and be returned to the hive or not, as desired.

3rd. By a little smoke, blown from above them, most of the bees may be driven into a lower story, and as the brood chamber has not been disturbed, the queen and the bees go on as before, the greater part knowing nothing of what has happened.

4th. There is sufficient room in the upper story to allow the honey to ripen before being extracted, and thus the cause of souring may be prevented.

5th. Better production of section honey. The upper story may be filled with frames containing section boxes, or a case of these, or two cases one above the other, may be placed immediately above the brood frames; the bees having no room elsewhere, must store their honey in these sections.

It has been said that bees will not work well in upper stories. This statement is incorrect when applied to those used above shallow frames. During a good flow they must, since they have no room below. But if the honey come in slowly, and they show a tendency to crowd out the queen, it is only necessary to put a card of brood into the surplus department and they will come up at once.

It has also been said that the queen will sometimes lay in the upper frames. Suppose this be so, as is seldom the case, a two story hive is still better than a one, for there is even then some brood unmolested in extracting. The queen may be kept down by perforated metal or repeated smoke until she leaves in disgust. Upper combs, having very few bees, are easily handled with little danger of breakage or of arousing the colony.

One story hive advocates also claim that the brood chamber is more likely to be neglected where the surplus department has to be removed before this is reached. This I admit, but add that he who will neglect one hive will neglect any other; and who is careful and watching in the one, will not stop because he has a little extra weight to lift to get at the queen; and again, a neglect of a two story hive is much less serious in results than of a single storied one, because of more room for queen and honey.

## The Superiority of the Langstroth Frame.

The shallowness and length of this frame form its special value and its great superiority over any other. It is wonderfully adapted to a brood chamber, having a surplus department above, and in this place its shallowness is what makes it so thoroughly practical for profitable beekeeping; for since its top bar is just the height of the natural top line of the brood nest in the clover season, all the surplus honey is stored above. Its length affords the queen more room for brood in eight combs than she has in twelve deep short ones, whose area is from one-quarter to one-half honey. In every properly handled colony during clover bloom the brood nest will extend from end to end and from top to bottom of six in eight Langstroth frames. Since the bees have so short a distance to go to the super, they are more willing to work there; and yet the queen is less liable to lay in the upper story, because she has plenty of room below. An eight frame Langstroth hive takes a narrow shallow upper story, and so, very little heat is drawn from the brood chamber. This is a grand advantage over others. The length of this frame is just right for the even arrangement of the "Simplicity" one pound sections ( $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches) above or within it. To make this frame shorter or deeper would be to spoil it. There is a peculiar exactness about its dimensions which will not bear a change. Many who have read "Cook's Manual" only, will be inclined to adopt a deep frame without further thought; but such should study "Bees and Honey" and "A B C," to see their claims, before deciding on a matter of so great importance. Those who are already using deep frames should not go on until they have thoroughly sifted this subject. I advocated deep frames once, but I have learned, like many before and many others after me, my mistake. The deep frame is more suitable than a shallow one to Mr. Cook's purposes; but the men who rank high as successful beekeepers for *profit*, are, by far the greater majority, shallow framists.

## Single vs. Double Walled Hives.

After using both, I concluded that, although mine of 1883 was the lightest and most convenient packed hive I had seen, the single walled hives are practically the most profitable to the beekeeper, while the packed hive is warm in winter and cool in summer, it is at best heavy and awkward to move about, as well as expensive.

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Now for less money than the difference in price of the single and doubled walled hives a light shell can be made to enwrap a single hive in winter, with sufficient room for packing; and if two colonies be placed on the one stand in summer one shell will cover both, thus saving more outlay still. This packing may be left about the hive till the honey flow is well in and all fear of chills over; and then all the summer manipulations done with light single hives and the packing replaced again in the fall. If the shell be made so that it can be put away in the flat over summer, it will take up but little room and may be easily set up again in the spring. Of course this is extra work, but it comes at a time when there is little to do in the apiary and so does not amount to much. The packing also protects the hive from the weather, and thus saves paint. For those who have a good cellar or bee house the light hive is by far the better, and cushions may be used in spring and fall.

### Section Honey.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the best mode of procuring section honey. After much careful study I have determined to use only the half story system on the tiering up plan and to use no separators. I readily agree that to ensure even surfaces in 95 out of 100 sections, separators are essential, but when I can be pretty sure of 75 per cent. of even surfaces without separators, I conclude to drop them. A higher percentage than this is the average. For convenience, the half-story system is far ahead. No frames are necessary and the sections are as easily taken from the case as from the frame. One half-story at a time may be put on and thus take less heat and energy from the brood chamber than a whole story, and when this lot is ready to cap, it may be raised and an empty one inserted below, and so on. To do this with full stories is expensive, heavy, exhaustive of the heat of the hive and comparatively unsatisfactory in its results. Also a greater liability to a number of incompletely filled sections at the close of the season.

### Solid Division Boards.

These have not yet come into the general use they merit. By contracting the size of the brood chamber to the number of frames the bees can cover well, breeding will go on much faster than if

left open and there will be much less risk of chilling the brood. Then as the colony increases in size and the combs are filled up, the divisor may be moved back, the combs spread sufficiently to admit of a frame of foundation or an empty comb, and this inserted. In this way a colony may be quickly and strongly built up which would otherwise be lost. By the use of a division board two neucleii may be kept in the one hive.

### **Comb Foundation.**

The "Given" and "Pelham" are undoubtedly the best makes. The principle of the thick soft wall and thin hard base is sound and practical, and it stands to reason that a hexagonal cell wall will be preferred by the bees to the circular wall of the "Dunham." It is no economy to use half sheets or starters; if a starter pays it necessarily follows that a whole sheet must be better, and then we avoid the risk of a lot of drone brood. I used wires, but have abandoned them as I can get as good comb without them, and have no trouble with the "Given" or "Pelham" foundation sagging if handled with reasonable care.

### **Metal Queen Cages.**

These come high, but if at the risk of a good queen, the little old ones are much more expensive in the end; with these there is no risk, little comparative trouble, and satisfaction in their use. I highly recommend them.

### **Comb Buckets.**

Combs may be carried about with safety from breakage or enticement to robbing, frames of foundation may be freely handled in them or cards of bees carried without risk. One will pay on as few as three or four colonies. In fact to me they have become essential.

### **Fountain Pumps.**

Every beekeeper should have one. The saving of one swarm of bees will pay for it; while all the time it may be used for

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washing horses' feet, buggies, windows, &c., and sprinkling lawns and flower beds. It is worked by a back and forth motion of the nozzle while held in the hands. So light that any child can use it. Mine has paid it's cost many times over.

### Wire Nails.

Having once used wire nails for hive joining, no one would willingly go back to the cut ones. Besides the pleasure of driving them, they pay in dollars and cents. They may be driven in less time, straighter, with greater ease, with less chance of splitting the wood or bending the nail. They hold better than cut nails, and may be driven flush and painted over without puttying, unless an extra finish is wanted; in which case they are easier stopped. Although they cost more by the pound there are at least a third more to the same weight than the cut ones in the larger sizes; while the small ones number two to five times as many. All considered they are decidedly the cheapest nails to use for hive work. I use them exclusively.

### Literature.

No beekeeper can expect to succeed without reading and persistent study. With so many excellent books about us, we have no excuse for not knowing everything about bees that is practically necessary to success. I am often asked what books I would recommend, and my invariable answer is that it depends upon the object in view of the reader. If he has lots of time for study and is making beekeeping a pleasure rather than profit, and wants to learn all he can about the science of his pets, as well as handle them satisfactorily, "Cook's Manual of the Apiary" is just the thing. If he is merely interested in the study, or if, for any reason, he wants the most entertaining work on the subject for leisure reading, "Langstroth" stands away at the head; then "Quimby." For good, solid, practical business and profit, commence with Newman's "Bees and Honey," and follow up with Root's "A. B. C." If he won't have more than one, take the "A. B. C.," but I strongly advise the "Bess and Honey." Then Dadant's "Extracted Honey," and others. The "Dzierzone Theory," and Dzierzone's new "Rational Beekeeping," should be in the house of every beekeeper who aspires to master his vocation.

In our own country we have the organ of our Ontario Beekeepers' Association, "The Canadian Farmer." This paper is of special use to the beekeeper who also has his farm or garden. If a man becomes a member of the above Association he gets this paper free of charge. Beekeepers! don't fail to take advantage of this offer. One dollar a year makes you a member. Send your name and address to Jacob Spence, Esq., Parliament Street, Toronto with one dollar, and you become a member, receive a membership ticket, a copy of the constitution, and the "Canadian Farmer" for one year.

### Orders.

Never delay your orders after you know what you want; you will be sure to lose money if your supplies are not all ready for use just the minute you want them. Find out what you want for the coming season; decide when you are going to buy and order at once; when you get your supply, set to work at once and get all in shape before the rush of spring works comes on, or you are sure to lose money. Upon this last paragraph I lay special emphasis, for I can speak from experience, both as a beekeeper and as a supply dealer.

### To prepare the Blackburne Hive for a Swarm.

Into the brood chamber put six clean worker combs or full sheets of foundation in frames, the combs are better if you have them; if you cannot spare six use what you can and fill up with foundation. (It will pay you to have a number of combs drawn out and set aside for this purpose.) Space these so as to leave a place on each side of the centre for a card of brood. If you want extracted honey, put on an upper story with brood frames of foundation. If section honey, use two tiers of sections with foundation. In either case put on quilt and cover. When a swarm issues take two cards of brood from the hive it has just left and put them into the spaces left for them. Place this hive where it is to remain and spread a sheet before the entrance. Open entrance wide.

### To Hive a Swarm.

If you have not already caught the queen, shake or brush the



cluster into a box or basket (or, what is far better, proceed as you will be directed in the May number of the "Farmers' Advocate.") Carry it to the prepared hive and dump it upon the sheet close to the entrance and wait till they are nearly all in. If many fly back and cluster repeat the shaking and dumping.

If the day is warm and the bees are slow in going in, roll back the end of the quilt, where most shaded, and place an entrance block between the cover rim and the super, at the same end to allow of the escape of the heat. Close up again when the bees are in and settled.

A very large swarm may require three tiers of sections. For a small swarm one may be sufficient, but a swarm which cannot occupy two should not be allowed.

Hoping that these few scattered hints may be of service to some, especially to beginners,

I am, respectfully yours,

G. B JONES.

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## SPECIAL.

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Please read carefully the advantages of the two-story hive, page 32.

Please note the superiority of the Langstroth frame, page 34, and remember that it is yearly coming more and more into favor. That it is being adopted by many who once used deep frames exclusively, and that it is the most suitable frame

for surplus storing, especially in the sections; for preventing increase, and for safe wintering.

Please consider carefully the many advantages our hive has over all others, and especially in our new half-story super, which affords several not to be found elsewhere.

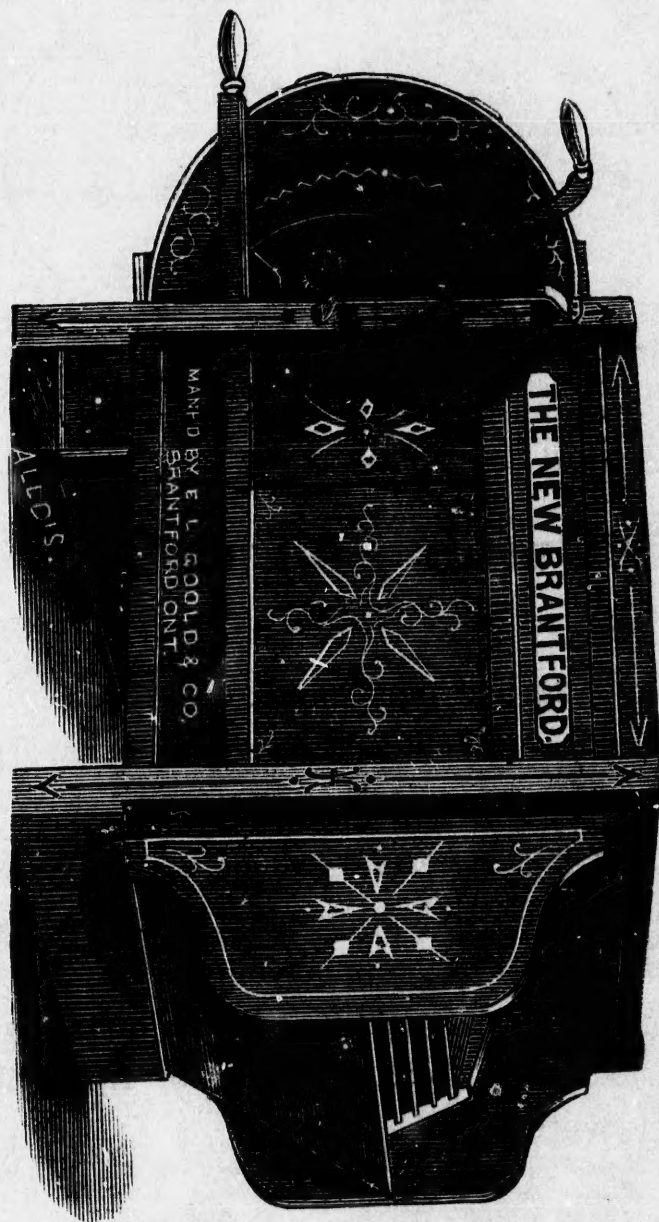
Please notice that we make a specialty of goods adapted to the Langstroth frame. If you use this frame it will be to your advantage to tell us, especially when ordering comb foundation.

Please write us before you buy a honey extractor, or any hunny cans or glasses.

## Please Order Early!

**Simplest, Lightest Running, Most  
Perfect Working.**

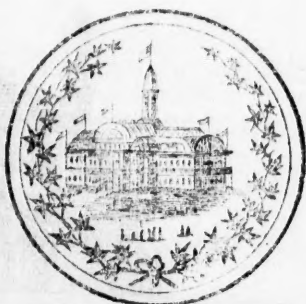
**Edward L. Gold & Co., Brantford, Ont.**



**Manufactured by**

**Numerous testimonials on application.**

**OUR BUSINESS HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED  
ITSELF SINCE 1883.**



**First Prize Bronze Medal Awarded at  
Toronto, 1884.**

## **Comb Foundation.**

Last summer our Foundation House with all the Wax and Machinery in it was burned in the height of the season.

For 1885 our Wax will be melted by Steam instead of fire. Our machinery will be the best and we expect to supply foundation for brood and surplus departments in any quantity, and with no delay; from the first of April till the first of September.

## **Pure Beeswax Wanted.**